STEPANOVA, G. I.: Master Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "On the theory of isotope solutions". Khar'kov, 1958. 8 pp (Min Higher Educ Ukr SSR, Khar'kov Order of Labor Red Banner State U im A. M. Gor'kiy), 150 copies (KL, No 5, 1959, 143)

AUTHORS: Sinel'nikov, K. D., Bunol, P. I., Stepanova, G. I. 89-2-9/35

TITLE: On the Iodide Method of Purifying Zirconium (K voprosu ob iodidnom metode ochistki tsirkoniya).

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, [illegible]r 2, pp. 169-174 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for the determination of the equilibrium constants k and k' for the reaction $Zr + 2\,J_2 - ZrJ_4 = 0$ and $2J - J_2 = 0$.

The method is based on the quantitative measurement of the amounts of iodine and zirconium, which are liberated at the decomposition of the teraiodide of zirconium on a heated surface during the development of the equilibrium state. The decomposition of the tetraiodide took place within the temperature range of from 900 to 1600°C at a heated tungsten wire. The temperature distribution between the wire and the walls of the reaction vessel was not taken into consideration. The dependence of the total sum of the pressure values of atomic and molecular iodine $p_J + p_{J2}$ on the pressure of the tetraiodide of zirconium p_{ZrJ_4} was determined at 1430°C. The same dependence was also measured for the temperature, when p_{ZrJ_4} amounted to about 5o mm

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On the Iodide Method of Purifying Zirconium. 89-2-9/35

of mercury. From the results obtained the factor $k.k'^2$ was determined to be 35 (mm mercury)^3 at 1430°C and k to be about 0.07 mm mercury at 400°C. These values found experimentally differ essentially from the values obtained by computation on the basis of the known thermodynamical data. On the other hand, these experimental data constitute a proof of the validity of the formula given and deduced in reference 1 for the course taken by the iodine process in the purification of zirconium.
There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 7 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2 1. Zirconium-Purification 2. Teraiodide of Zirconium-Decomposition

SOV/126-6-1-22/33

AUTHORS: Aleksandrov, B. N., Verkin, B. I., Lifshits, I. M. and Stepanova, G. I.

TITLE: On the Possible Causes of the Non-uniform Distribution of Admixtures in a Crystallising Casting (K voprosu o vozmozhnykh prichinakh neodnorodnogo raspredeleniya primesey v kristallizuyemom slitke)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 1, pp 167-168 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a paper published in 1956 by the authors (Ref.1) the mechanism was investigated of purification of metals from admixtures by means of zonal recrystallisation. There it was assumed that in front of the crystallisation front the conditions are such that solidification of the melt does not take place; in this paper the possible consequences are mathematically analysed of the non-validity of this assumption. Numerical evaluation for the system lead-tin (about 1% tin) indicates that for this system a periodic "blocking up" of admixtures in the solid phase can be anticipated. Indeed, exposures obtained by contact radiography of Pb-Sn^{119} castings showed a large number of transverse bands corresponding

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SOV/126-6-1-22/33

On the Possible Causes of the Non-uniform Distribution of Admixtures in a Crystallising Casting

to excess Sn admixture in these spots (Ref.1).
There is one Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Ukr. SSR
(Institute for Physics and Technology, Ac.Sc. Ukr.SSR)

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1957

Card 2/2

1. Metals--Purification 2. Metals--Crystallization
3. Mathematics--Applications

85960

53700 3209, 1273, 1153

S/126/60/010/005/002/030
E032/E414

AUTHORS: Stepanova, G.I. and Rozen, A.A.

TITLE: Investigation of the Thermal Dissociation of Molybdenum Hexacarbonyl

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol.10, No.5, pp.650-654

TEXT: The thermal dissociation of molybdenum hexacarbonyl, which is accompanied by the separation of molybdenum with a small carbon impurity, is often used in coating a number of materials with molybdenum, and also to obtain pure molybdenum. A study of the thermal dissociation of molybdenum hexacarbonyl may, therefore, be of great practical importance. The principal characteristics of the thermal dissociation process is its rate and the concentration of carbon in the dissociated molybdenum. Both these quantities depend on the rate at which the reaction products are pumped off from the apparatus in which the dissociation takes place. The aim of the present paper is to determine this dependence. The experimental work was carried out using the vacuum system described in an earlier paper by the second of the present authors

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S/126/60/010/005/002/030
E032/E414

Investigation of the Thermal Dissociation of Molybdenum Hexacarbonyl

(Ref.1). The carbonyl was introduced into the apparatus in a stream of hydrogen and the dissociation took place on the surface of a steel tube heated to 875°K. The pressure of hydrogen in the apparatus was 0.1 mm Hg. In the first part of the paper a calculation is given of the various quantities characterizing the thermal dissociation process. This calculation may be used in other processes analogous to the above. Effects such as the presence of a pressure gradient near the dissociation surface, and the temperature discontinuity between the wall of the steel tube and the gas, are taken into account. This temperature discontinuity appears to be important to the explanation of the amount of carbon in the dissociated molybdenum and its dependence on the pumping speed. The carbon impurity is due to the secondary reaction

$$2CO = C + CO_2 \qquad (4)$$

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S/126/60/010/005/002/030
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Investigation of the Thermal Dissociation of Molybdenum Hexacarbonyl

which accompanies the main reaction

$$Mo(CO)_6 = Mo + 6CO \qquad (1)$$

The rate of dissociation of the hexacarbonyl q_1 is equal to the rate at which it is fed into the apparatus. For given hydrogen pressure, the rate at which the carbonyl is introduced will increase with the rate at which the apparatus is pumped, and this in turn will lead to an increase in the dissociation rate. The table on p.652 gives the dependence of the pumping speed S (litres/sec) on the rate of flow v of hexacarbonyl into the apparatus (mole/hour) and the rate of dissociation q_1. The third column gives the calculated concentration of carbon in molybdenum at 875°K, and the fifth column gives the experimental values for this quantity. The sixth column gives the calculated carbon concentration, taking into account the temperature discontinuity. The last two columns give the experimental and

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S/126/60/010/005/002/030
E032/E414

Investigation of the Thermal Dissociation of Molybdenum Hexacarbonyl

calculated gas temperatures in the neighbourhood of the wall. On the whole, the agreement between theory and experiment is reasonable. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1960

Card 4/4

37936

S/181/62/004/005/027/055
B108/B112

111220

AUTHOR: Stepanova, G. I.

TITLE: Effect of lattice vibrations on the thermodynamic properties of solid solutions of ortho and para-hydrogen

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 5, 1962, 1263 - 1269

TEXT: The effect of the lattice vibrations on the thermodynamic properties of ortho and para-hydrogen solid solutions is calculated assuming an arbitrary spectrum of molecular vibrations. Temperature is assumed to be high enough for the difference in the interactions of the ortho and para-molecules to be regarded as a perturbation. The free energy of the solid solution is calculated by reference to thermodynamic perturbation theory. The free energy of displacement is positive: $\Delta F_d = c(1 - c)\frac{36.1}{T}$ cal/mole, where c is the given concentration of ortho-hydrogen. This shows that such solid solutions are forming strata.

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S/181/62/004/005/027/055
B108/B112

Effect of lattice vibrations ...

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR (Physicotechnical Institute AS UkrSSR) Khar'kov

SUBMITTED: January 2, 1962

Card 2/2

STEPANOVA, G.I.

Abdominal form of capillary toxicosis in pediatric surgical practice [with summary in English]. Pediatriia 36 no.9:67-70 D'58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.F. Zverev) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PURPURA, NONTHROMBOPENIC, in inf. & child.
Schoenlein-Henoch dis., abdom. form (Rus))

STEPANOVA, G.I.

Immediate and late results of splenectomy in children. Pediatriia 37 no.11:56-59 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. A.F. Zverev) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SPLEEN surgery)

STEPANOVA, G.I. (Sverdlovsk, 8, ul.Serova, d.49b, kv.1)

Twisted cyst of the omentum in a child. Nov. khir. arkh. no.3:93-94 My-Je '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav. - prof. A.F.Zverev) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(OMENTUM--TUMORS)

STEPANOVA, G.I.

Hematopoiesis in children with Werlhof's disease immediately after operation. Probl.gemat. i perel. krovi 5 no.1:36-37 Ja '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.F.Zverev) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PURPURA (PATHOLOGY)) (SPLEEN—SURGERY)
(HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM)

STEPANOVA, G.I.

Splenectomy in children in splenogenic liver cirrhosis. Khirurgiia (MIRA 13:11)
36 no.9:56-58 S '60.

1. Iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.F. Zverev) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LIVER--CHIRRHOSIS) (SPLEEN--DISEASES)

STEPANOVA, G.I.

Lymphogranulomatosis of the spleen in a child. Vest.khir. (MIRA 15:3)
no.8:94-95 '61.

1. Iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii (zav. -- prof. A.F. Zverev) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SPLEEN--TUMORS) (HODGKIN'S DISEASE)

STEPANOVA, G.I.

Splenomegaly of the Gaucher type in children. Khirurgiia 37 no.5:75-77 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.F. Zverev) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ANEMIA) (LIPIDOSIS)

STEPANOVA, G. N.

The vapor-phase esterification of acetic acid and diethyl ether on oxide catalysts. K. V. Topchieva, K. Yun-Pin, and G. N. Stepanova (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 30, 2308–14(1956).—The esterification reaction of AcOH and Et_2O over Al_2O_3-SiO_2 mixed catalyst (with 80, 16, and 100% Al_2O_3) was studied at various temps. in a continuous-flow-type lab. app. The EtOAc in the reaction products was detd. by the authors' method based on oxidation with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in the presence of 15–20% H_2SO_4. The ester is saponified to the acid and alc., and the latter is oxidized to AcOH, without affecting the ether. With the Al_2O_3 catalyst a max. ester yield was obtained (58%) at 338°. The mixed Al_2O_3-SiO_2 catalyst is more active than Al_2O_3, because catalytic activity centers are formed on Al_2O_3 and SiO_2. This was confirmed by selective poisoning of SiO_2 centers with Na^+; the activity of such poisoned catalysts then approaches the Al_2O_3 activity. W. M. Sternberg

5 (4)

AUTHORS: Topchiyeva, K. V., Stepanova, G. N., Akshinskaya, N. V. SOV/55-58-6-20/31

TITLE: Vapor Phase Etherification of Some Fatty Acids and Aromatic Acids on Oxide Contacts (Parofaznaya eterifikatsiya nekotorykh zhirnykh i aromaticheskikh kislot na okisnykh kontaktakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 6, pp 157-163 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In earlier papers the authors had succeeded (Refs 1-6, 9, 11) in finding out some interesting facts concerning the nature of the active centers of the alumosilicate catalysts used. It was found that these catalysts have two kinds of active centers: acid and oxide centers. The former are catalysts for the polymerization, alkylation, redistribution of hydrogen etc, and the latter for the dehydration of alcohols and the splitting of esters. For the reactions of the second type the following scheme was set up (Topchiyeva and Yun-Pin Refs 7, 8, 10, 12-15): $C_2H_5\ddot{O}H + OH - Al < \overset{K_1}{\rightleftharpoons} >$

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$$\xleftrightarrow{K_1} \text{>Al - } OC_2H_5 \xleftrightarrow{K_2} C_2H_5OC_2H_5 + \text{>Al - OH}$$

$$\downarrow K_3$$

$$C_2H_4 + \text{>Al - OH}$$

The present investigation is a continuation of this work. It clears up the general rules of heterogeneous catalytic reactions of the etherification of the acids mentioned in the title by means of simple ethers and alcohols. The following systems were investigated: 1) Formic acid - diethyl ether. 2) n-fatty acid - diethyl ether, 3) acetic acid - diethyl and di-n-butyl ether, 4) the anhydride of cis-Δ^4-tetrahydrophthalic acid - methyl alcohol, 5) the anhydride of 3,6-endomethylene-tetrahydrophthalic acid - methyl alcohol. Industrial aluminum oxide and synthetic alumosilicate were used as catalysts. The constants of initial materials are given in a table. Investigations were carried out on a circulation device. For the dissolution of the substances of systems 4 and 5 in methyl alcohol it was necessary to add some drops of sulphuric acid. The analysis of the catalyzed products

was carried out according to the oxidation method (Ref 16) and by basic saponification (the latter for the determination of formic- and n-fatty acid). The condensate obtained from the aromatic acids was analyzed according to the method of reference 18. The dependence of the yield of esters on the temperature on Al_2O_3 is shown by figures 2 and 3. This yield passes through a maximum with an increase of temperature. Also the ester yield passes through a maximum with an increase of contact time. These investigations were carried out on various catalysts (pure Al_2O_3 and alumosilicate). The kinetic curves are analogous for fatty acids and the acids of the aromatic series, which indicates the equality of the etherification mechanism for the two acids on the catalysts used. The alumosilicate catalysts were found to be much more active than pure Al_2O_3. By the method of partly poisoning the catalysts (Fig 7) it was possible to prove the participation of two active centers in the etherification reaction. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 19 references, 18 of which are Soviet.

Vapor Phase Etherification of Some Fatty Acids and Aromatic Acids on Oxide Contacts SOV/55-58-6-20/31

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii (Chair for Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1958

Card 4/4

S/189/60/000/003/004/013/XX
B003/B067

AUTHORS: Topchiyeva, K. V., Stepanova, G. N.]

TITLE: Esterification of Acetic Acid and Vinyl Ethyl Ether in the Vapor Phase on Oxide Catalysts

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya 2, khimiya, 1960, No. 3, pp. 3-6

TEXT: The authors studied the interaction of acetic acid with unsaturated vinyl ethyl ether on industrial, aluminum oxide, synthetic alumosilicate (30% Al_2O_3, 70% SiO_2) and pure synthetic silicon oxide for determining general rules governing the esterification reaction at the catalysts mentioned. In the experiments they used vinyl ethyl ether with a boiling point at 36°C (749 mm Hg), a refractive index $n_D^{20}=1.3779$, and chemically pure, distilled glacial acetic acid 99.8%. The following reactions took place: $CH_2=CH-OC_2H_5+CH_3COOH \longrightarrow CH_3-CH\begin{matrix}OC_2H_5\\OCOCH_3\end{matrix}$ (in the cold

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without catalyst; Ref. 3) and $CH_3-CH<^{OC_2H_5}_{OCOCH_3} \xrightarrow{-C_2H_5OH} CH_2 = CH - OCOCH_3$ (in the vapor phase above the catalysts mentioned). Nitrogen and/or n-octane were used as inert diluents in the vapor phase to increase the yields in vinyl acetate (VA). Fig. 1 shows the temperature dependence of the VA yields above Al_2O_3 (flat rise up to 300°C, steeper rise to 350°C, followed by a plateau with 27% yield). Fig. 2 shows the same dependence on diluting acylal with n-octane 1:2 (linear rise of the yield in the temperature range from 350 to 400°C up to 47%). Fig. 3 shows the dependence of the VA yield on the contact time above Al_2O_3 at 400°C in n-octane medium (rectilinear steep rise up to ~4.5 $\frac{1}{V}\frac{ml \cdot hour}{ml}$ followed by a plateau with a ~47% yield). Table 1 gives a comparative survey of the contact time, VA yield, and dilution with n-octane and/or nitrogen. The VA content in the reaction product was determined from the bromine number. The maximum VA yields (in a reaction without diluent) above Al_2O_3 were 27% (400°C), above alumosilicate 18.8% (350°C), above SiO_2 15.7% (400°C). The

ACC NR: AP7000359 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/022/0125/0125

INVENTOR: Shnitko, T. A.; Shashkin, A. A.; Stepanova, G. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Linear-acceleration pickup. Class 42, No. 188766

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 22, 1966, 125

TOPIC TAGS: acceleration measurement, linear acceleration, accelerometer

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a linear-acceleration pickup which has a spring-loaded inertial mass, a damping block, bellows, working fluid, and a

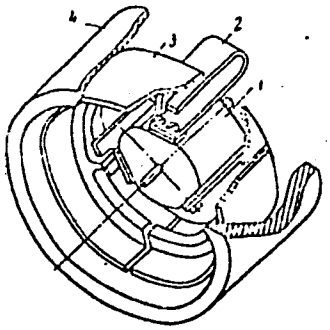

Fig. 1.

1 - Inertial mass; 2 - bimetallic clamps; 3 - section clamps; 4 - frame.

Card 1/2 UDC: 531.768:681.2. .083.8

ACC NR: AP7000359

potentiometer slip ring. The damping block is composed of inertial mass with rigidly mounted bimetallic clamps interacting with the section clamps, which with the frame form a variable circular slot. This design provides a constant damping coefficient automatically inspite of temperature changes in the surrounding media (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: 23Oct65/ ATD PRESS: 5108

Card 2/2

1.1100

26932 S/139/61/000/003/013/013
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Polosatkin, G.D., Zamashanskaya, N.F. and Stepanova, G.S.

TITLE: Effect of Ultrahigh Machining Speeds on the Depth of the Work-hardened Layer

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, No.3 - 1961 pp. 173 - 175

TEXT: In 1947 V.D. Kuznetsov proposed the following principle of ultrahigh-speed machining of metals. At the end of a rifle a cylindrical p a r t is placed, which forms a continuation of the barrel. Several cutting tools are fixed onto this cylinder, which machine specimens that have been shot out of the rifle. It is possible, by means of this method, to realise cutting speeds of several hundred m/s. On the basis of this principle a laboratory test rig was produced, under the direction of G.D. Polosatkin, which permitted qualitative study of the process of machining and measuring the machining forces and speeds. The results of the influence of such high machining speeds on the depth of the

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work-hardened layer are given in this paper for aluminium and duralumin cylinders of 7.6 mm diameter, 25 mm long, which, prior to machining, were annealed for the purpose of stress relief. Chips were cut from two sides of these specimens by high-speed steel-cutting tools set at a negative angle of 30°. The depth of the work-hardened layer was measured by measuring the microhardness across sections produced by electrolytic polishing. It was found that with increasing cutting speeds the depth of the work-hardened layer decreased at first and then stabilized to a constant value at cutting speeds above 250 m/sec (aluminium) and 350 m/sec (duralumin), the values being approximately 0.38 and 0.47, mm, respectively. The microhardness of the work-hardened layer showed a similar behaviour; after an initial decrease with increasing cutting speeds up to 250 m/sec, it remained almost constant - if the cutting speed increased further, to values up to 700 m/sec. This phenomenon is explained by the theory of work-hardening and relaxation proposed by M.A. Bol'shanina. Work-hardening and relaxation occur simultaneously during deformation; whilst the

work-hardening depends only on the degree of deformation, the relaxation depends on the time, temperature and degree of deformation. The higher the rate of deformation, the shorter will be the time available for relaxation and at very high speeds relaxation may be completely absent; in this case, the work-hardening will not depend on speed. If it is taken into consideration that deformation at speeds of hundreds of m/sec is adiabatic, the stabilization temperature of the layer should also be constant. This explains the fact that for aluminium stabilization occurred earlier than for duralumin. Deformation of the machined surface is also closely linked with deformation of the chip and the former can only be stabilized when the latter is stabilized. The surface of the machined duralumin was rougher than the surface of the machined aluminium. Deformation of the surface layer is qualitatively linked with deformation of the chip and therefore it can be assumed that a decrease in the depth and degree of work-hardening is linked with the decrease in deformation in the work-hardening of the chip. In this case, the process of

cutting and the chip temperature, which depend on the plastic deformation, should decrease with increasing machining speed. However, this does not hold for the temperature of the cutting tool since this temperature is primarily determined by friction. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskogo gosuniversitet imeni V.V. Kuybysheva (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute of Tomsk State University imeni V.V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: September 17, 1959

STEPANOVA, G.S.

Method for determining convergence pressures of phase equilibrium constants of multicomponent hydrocarbon mixtures. Trudy Azerb. ind. inst. no.16:119-132 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Hydrocarbons) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

POKROVSKIY, K.V.; STEPANOVA, G.S.; FARZANE, N.G.

Method of plotting phase diagrams for gas condensate systems.
Trudy Azerb. ind. inst. no.19:148-158 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Apsheron Peninsula--Condensate oil wells)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

STEPANOVA, G.S.

Method for experimental determination of hydrocarbon phase equilibrium constants for condensed gas systems. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz no.6:81-89 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M. Azizbekova.
(Gas condensers) (Phase rule and equilibrium) (Hydrocarbons)

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.; POKROVSKIY, K.; STEPANOVA, G.S.; RAZAMAT, M.S.

Effect of pressure and temperature on the recovery of the condensate from gas of the Karadag oil field. Gaz. prom. no.10:13-17 O '58.
(Karadag--Condensate oil wells) (MIRA 11:11)

STEPANOVA, G. S.: Moscow Tech Sci (diss) -- "Development of a method of determining the pressure of convergence of phase-equilibrium constants for mixtures of methane and various hydrocarbons". Moscow, 1959. 11 pp (Gosplan USSR, Main Admin of Sci Res and Design Organizations, All-Union Petroleum and Gas Sci Res Inst VNII), 150 copies (KL, No 15, 1959, 117)

STEPANOVA, G.S.

Study of the phase equilibrium of the methane - n hexane system. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.3:113-116 '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnykh gazov.
(Methane) (Hexane) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.; STEPANOVA, G.S.

Negative volume in mixtures of methane with different hydrocarbons. Gaz.prom. 5 no.6:6-11 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Methane) (Hydrocarbons) (Gas, Natural)

STEPANOVA, G.S.; LEGEZIN, N.Ye.; ARUTYUNOV[illegible]

Operation of an industrial unit for low-temperature gas separation at different temperatures. Gaz. prom. 6 no. 1:14-18 '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Gases—Separation)

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.; YUSHKIN, V.V.; STEPANOVA, G.S.; KHUDYAKOV, O.F.

Reservoir losses of condensate. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:66-74 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Condensate oil wells)

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.; POKROVSKIY, K.V.; STEPANOVA, G.S.; RAZAMAT, M.S.

Study of thermodynamic conditions governing the separation of gas in a gas condensate field. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:108-114 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Gas, Natural--Separation)

STEPANOVA, G.S.; VYBORNOVA, Ya.I.

Study of phase equilibria in the methane-n-hexane system. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:203-208 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Chemical equilibrium) (Methane) (Hexane)

STEPANOVA, G.S.

Graduation of apparatus for the study of phase equilibria of liquid-gas hydrocarbon systems. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:253-258 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Chemical equilibrium) (Hydrocarbons)

GUSHCHIN, N.S.; VYBORNOVA, Ya.I.; STEPANOVA, G.S.; KONENKOV, K.S.

Modernization of the PVT-7 bomb. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:259-264 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)
(Condensate oil wells—Equipment and supplies)

STEPANOVA, G.S.; LEGEZIN, N.Ye.; ARUTYUNOV, A.I.

Using an industrial installation for low-temperature separation of gas in the Leningrad field. Trudy ANIIGAZ no.17:125-134 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)
(Krasnodar territory--Condensate oil wells--Equipment and supplies)
(Krasnodar territory--Gas, Natural--Separation)

STEPANOVA, G.S.; VYBORNOVA, Ya.I.

Phase equilibriums of binary mixtures of methane with naphthene and normal paraffin hydrocarbons. Gaz. delo no.10:9-12 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza.

[illegible], A.S.; [illegible], V.S.; [illegible], Yu.I.

Phase equilibriums of binary mixtures of methane with hydrocarbons of normal paraffin series. Gaz. prom. 9 no.2:1-5 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

STEPANOVA, G.S.; VYBORNOVA, Ya.I.; VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.

Phase equilibrium of methane mixtures with various hydrocarbons, constituents of the condensate composition. Gaz. delo no.9:3-7 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza.

[illegible]

Experimental study of the phase equilibrium of a ternary mixture of [illegible] with normal hexane and cyclohexane. Zhur. prom. 10 no.6:45-47 '40. (MIRA 18:6)

STEPANOVA, G.S.; VYBORNOVA, Ya.L.; VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.

Experimental investigation of phase equilibrium of the ternary system methane-n-hexane-benzene. Report no.2. Gaz. delo no.10:9-13 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

STEPANOVA, I., Engineer

Central Laboratory of the Hospital (Ustredni laboratore nemocnice), Prauge-Bulovka

Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 1, 1963, pp 25-27

"Control of the Reliability of Examination of Health Facilities in the Central Laboratory."

VANISTA, J.; MOHELSKY, V.; LASOVSKA, J.; STEPANOVA, I.

The importance of the T 66 test in the diagnosis of liver diseases. Cas. lek. Cesk. 104 no.44:1225-1226 5 N '65.

1. Infekcni klinika fakulty detskeho lekarstvi Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta prof. dr. J. Prochazka) a Ustredni laborator nemocnice na Bulovce, Praha 8 (vedouci MUDr. K. Masek).

STEPANOVA, I.

Shortcomings of norm specifications. Standartizatsiia 29 no. 11:52 N '65 (MIRA 19:1)

Basin Sanitary-Epidemiological Station , Public Health Min. Uk SSR/Kiev

[redacted], I. [redacted], [redacted] V. [redacted], [redacted] V. P.

"The discovery of listerellosis infection among the ticks and wild rodents of the Ukrainian SSR." p. 211

Desyatoye soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym bleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 250pp.

Basin Sanitary-epidemiological Station, Public health Min. Uk SSR/Kiev

15 (2)

AUTHORS: D'yachkov, P. N., Stepanova, I. A. SOV/131-59-9-5/12

TITLE: Refractories Made From Magnesite of the Onotskoye Deposit and Their Utilization in the Checkers of the Open Hearth Furnace Regenerators

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 9, pp 403-410 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Table 1 shows data concerning the grain composition of metallurgical powders, made from Onotskiy magnesite. It may be seen from it that this powder meets - with respect to its grain composition - the requirements of the TUO-40 as to the powder of the type MPK. From these burnt powder bricks of the type MG-1 and F-4 were pressed. The grain composition and the humidity of the masses before pressing is indicated on table 2. With regard to their physical properties the trial bricks meet the requirements of GOST 4689-49 for magnesite products. The heat resistance of these bricks was found to be higher than that of the magnesite products. The Onotskiy bricks were tested in the checkers of the open hearth furnace regenerators in which several rows of the checker lining were laid out with Onotskiy bricks. Figures 1, 2, 4, 5 show the outside of the bricks after their use, and figure 3 shows the heating of the checker surface of

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the air regenerators. The chemical composition of the periclase-forsterite-bricks after their use in the air regenerators of the first open hearth furnace is shown in table 4, and table 5 indicates the properties of these bricks after their use. Table 6 shows the chemical composition of the Onotskiy magnesite bricks, and figure 6 the properties of the periclase-forsterite bricks after their use in the checkers of the gas regenerator in the first open hearth furnace. The petrographic investigations were carried out by T. F. Raychenko. Figure 7 shows the microstructure of the periclase-forsterite products after their use. In conclusion it is said that from the talcous magnesites of the Onotskoye deposit refractories can be made, the technology of which does not differ from that of the magnesite products. In regard to their chemical composition they belong to the group of the periclase forsterite products, and in regard to their physico-chemical data they meet - with the exception of magnesium oxide - the requirements of GOST 4689-49. The utilization of these bricks in practice yielded good results. There are 7 figures, 6 tables, and 5 Soviet references.

Refractories Made From Magnesite of the Onotskoye Deposit SOV/131-59-9-5/12
and Their Utilization in the Checkers of the Open Hearth Furnace Regenerators

ASSOCIATION: Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut ogneupornoy promyshlennosti (Eastern Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Industry of Refractories)

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/024/063/073
B166/B186

AUTHORS: Bron, V. A., Stepanova, I. A., Nesterova, N. M.

TITLE: Sintering and forsterite formation in the Mg - SiO_2 system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1962, 570, abstract 24K222 (Tr. Vost. in-ta ogneuporov, no. 3, 1961, 240 - 261)

TEXT: Studies have been made of the processes involved in forming forsterite and in sintering periclaso-forsteritic and forsteritic finely disperse masses, so as to find ways of producing periclaso-forsteritic and forsteritic refractories with enhanced density. Forsterite was synthesized both from pure oxides MgO - SiO_2 and from commercially pure products (dunite, quartzite, marshalite and broken silica refractories). The raw materials were ground to a particle size of 4 - 5 μ. The specimens were burned in a Kryptol kiln. It was found that at 1400 - 1450°C the process of forsterite formation in blends of commercially pure products depends on the properties of the silica-containing additions; at higher temperatures the properties of these additions do not affect forsterite formation. The rate of forsterite

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formation rises with the introduction of TiO_2, ZrO_2, Al_2O_3 and Na_2O and is slowed down by the introduction of CaO. It was found that forsterite can be sintered in the liquid and solid phases. A study of the microstructure of forsterite refractories showed that their microstructure can be considerably improved by using magnesite - quartzite blends instead of magnesite - dunite. It was demonstrated that sintering of periclaso-forsteritic specimens deteriorates with increase in silica content and can be greatly intensified by the introduction of additions, TiO_2 and ZrO_2 being the most active additions for this purpose. At lower temperatures contact sintering is important; it proceeds with greater intensity in magnesite - dunite blends. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

L 25352-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/T WH

ACCESSION NR: AR4039576 S/0081/64/000/005/M007/M007

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 5M48

AUTHOR: Bron, V. A.; Stepanova, I. A.; Nesterova, N. S.

TITLE: Preparative techniques, properties and uses of synthetic periclase-forsterite refractories

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vost. in-ta ogneuporov, vy*p. 4, 1963, 73-88

TOPIC TAGS: periclase, forsterite, brick manufacture, fire brick, open hearth furnace, furnace checker, sintered magnesite, dunite, furnace regenerator, brick mechanical property

TRANSLATION: A technical process was developed for the production of synthetic periclase-forsterite parts based on sintered magnesite with a high content of silica, obtained by the slime process, and dunite. The special feature of the process is that the periclase-forsterite bond is obtained by simultaneous milling of the dunite with part of the magnesite. The properties of the parts obtained were as follows: compressive strength, 329-951 kg/cm^2; porosity, 16.0-23.8%; density, 2.66-2.83 g/cc; temperature of deformation under stress: 1470-1550C for the onset of softening and 1520-1630C for destruction. A test of brick in the

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L 25352-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4039576

checkered brickwork of the air and gas regenerators of open-hearth furnaces showed that the material was highly stable in use (with the exception of the 2-3 upper rows in which the parts cracked under the influence of melt spray and temperature fluctuations). In the checkers of the regenerators of open-hearth furnaces of low tonnage, heated by fuel oil, periclase-forsterite brick makes possible good heating of the checkers during the entire run. From the authors' summary

SUB CODE: MT ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

3

STEPANOVA, I. A.

L 17971-65 EWT(1)/T/EWA(b) Pa-4 AMD JK
ACCESSION NR: AP5002642 S/0016/64/000/010/0094/0098

AUTHOR: Stupnitskaya, V. M.; Marinov, M. P.; Litvinenko, Ye. F.; Slesarenko, V. V.; Slesarenko, A.S.; Khizhinskaya, O.P.; Stepanova, I. A.; Buyalo, S. G.

TITLE: Natural foci of tularemia in the Ukrainian SSR

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 10, 1964, 94-98

TOPIC TAGS: bacterial disease, immunology, disease control

ABSTRACT: Between 1956 and 1962, 265 cultures of the tularemia pathogen were isolated from 350,000 ticks collected in various districts of the Ukrainian SSR. The foci were maintained by several rodent hosts and the disease was carried by Ixode ricinus, Dermacentor pictus, and other blood-sucking insects. The article contains detailed descriptions of the important tularemia foci in the Ukraine and methods of selective vaccination used in control measures. Orig. art. has 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Bassecynovaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya, UkrSSR, Kiev; (Basin Sanitary and Epidemiological Station, Ministry of Health, UkrSSR)

Card 1/2 Submitted - 4 DEC '62

STEPANOVA, L.A.; BRON, V.A.

Krasnoufimsk dolomites as raw material for metallurgical powder and resin dolomite products. Ogneupory 30 no.4:16-20 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov.

[illegible], V.M.; [illegible], V.F.; [illegible], Yu.F.; SLESARENKO, V.V.; SLESARENKO, A.S.; KHIZHINSKAYA, G.P.; STEPANOVA, I.A.; BUYALO, P.G.

Natural foci of tularemia on the territory of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.10:94-98 '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Basseynovaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya UkrSSR, Kiyev.

STEPANOVA, I.I.

Treatment of children with rheumatism and chronic infectious polyarthritis by hormone preparations (adrenocorticotropic hormone, cortisone). Pediatriia 37 no.4:22-27 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Yu.F.Dombrovskaya) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

(RHEUMATISM, in inf. & child
ther., ACTH & cortisone (Rus))
(RHEUMATIC FEVER, in inf. & child
same)
(ACTH, ther. use
rheum. & rheum. fever in child. (Rus))
(CORTISONE, ther. use
same)

5.3620

78297
SOV/79-30-3-51/69

AUTHORS: Tits-Skvortsova, I. N., Danilova, T. A., Markov, M. A., Stepanova, I. I., Osipenko, Ts. D.

TITLE: Synthesis and Conversions of Sulfur Compounds of Naphthalene Series Over an Alumina-Silica Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 3, pp 985-991 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following compounds were synthesized and their conversions over an alumina-silica catalyst at 300° was studied. α - Thionaphthol (72%), bp 143-144° (6 mm); β-thionaphthol (80%), mp 79-80°; α -napthyl decyl sulfide (72%); α -naphthyl cyclopentyl sulfide (45.6%), bp 168-168.5° (2 mm), n_D^{20} 1.6419, d_4^{20} 1.1193; β-naphthyl decyl sulfide (68%), bp 209-219° (2.5 mm), mp 34-35°; β-naphthyl cyclopentyl sulfide (65%), bp 187.5-188° (4 mm), n_D^{20} 1.6455, d_4^{20} 1.1052. This

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Synthesis and Conversions of Sulfur Compounds of Naphthalene Series Over an Alumina-Silica Catalyst

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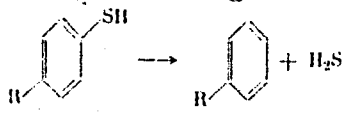
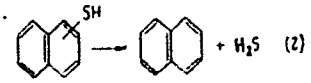
SOV/79-30-3-51/69

study was undertaken to see whether the conversions of the thionaphthols over the above catalyst at 300° proceed similarly to the conversions of aromatic thiols under the same conditions. Conversions of aromatic thiols proceed as authors showed (DAN SSSR, 80, 377, 1951; ZhOKh, 21, 212, (1951); and others), according to the following scheme:



(1)

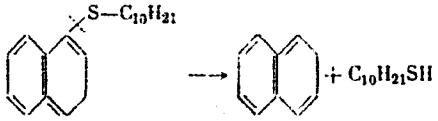
It was found that both α- and β-thionaphthols undergo an identical conversion over this catalyst at 300°, according to the following scheme:



(2)

Card 2/5

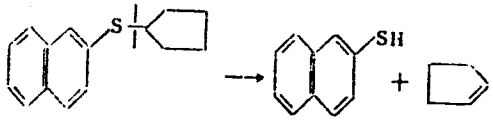
Comparison of schemes 1 and 2 shows that the isomeric α- and β-thionaphthols and aromatic thiols undergo similar conversions over the same catalyst at the same temperature. α-Naphthyl decyl sulfide decomposes over the catalyst at 300° to form naphthalene (36%, of weight of catalyst), decyl mercaptan (13.1%), decen (7.8%), and H_2S, according to scheme:



(3)

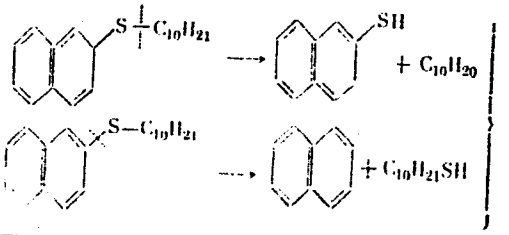
α-Naphthyl cyclopentyl sulfide decomposes over the catalyst to form naphthalene (40% of weight of catalyst), cyclopentanthiol (6.6%), dicyclopentyl sulfide (2.2%) and H_2S. The reaction proceeds also analogously to scheme 3. Catalytic decomposition of β-naphthyl cyclopentyl sulfide under above conditions results in the formation of β-thionaphthol (15.6% of weight of catalyst), cyclopentene (10.2%),

naphthalene (43.5%) and H_2S, according to a different scheme:



(4)

Catalytic decomposition of β-naphthyl decyl sulfide under the same conditions results in the formation of: β-thionaphthol (1.1% of weight of catalyst), decyl mercaptan (6%), naphthalene (30.5%), decene-decane fraction (4.2%) and H_2S, according to:



(5)

Synthesis and Conversions of Sulfur Compounds of Naphthalene Series Over an Alumina-Silica Catalyst

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SOV/79-30-3-51/69

The comparative strength of the sulfur bond with different radicals is shown in scheme 6:

$$C_6H_5-S\frac{1}{1}C_{10}H_{21} \qquad C_{10}H_{21}-S\frac{1}{1}C_6H_{11}$$

$$C_6H_5-S\frac{1}{1}C_5H_9 \qquad \beta\text{-}C_{10}H_7-S\frac{1}{1}C_5H_9$$

$$C_6H_5-S\frac{1}{1}C_6H_{11} \qquad C_{10}H_{21}-S\frac{1}{1}\alpha\text{-}C_{10}H_7$$

$$C_{10}H_{21}-S\frac{1}{1}C_5H_9 \qquad C_5H_9-S\frac{1}{1}\alpha\ C_{10}H_7 \qquad (6)$$

There are 3 tables; and 14 references, 1 U.S., 1 Dutch, 4 German, 8 Soviet. The U.S. reference is: E. D. Rossini and others, Selected Physical Values and Thermodynamic Properties of Hydrocarbons and Related Compounds (1953).

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1959

Card 5/5

S/081/62/000/009/032/075
B158/B101

AUTHORS: Pitts-Skvortsova, I. K., Danilova, T. A., Markov, M. A., Stepanova, I. I., Osipenko, Ts. D.

TITLE: Conversion of organosulfur compounds of the α- and β-naphthalene series in the presence of an aluminosilicate catalyst

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 228, abstract 9Zh130 (Sb. "Khimiya seraorgan. soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh. v. 4", L., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 141 - 144)

TEXT: Contact conversions of organosulfur compounds of naphthalene as carried out at 300°C on an aluminosilicate catalyst under conditions described earlier (Zh. obshch. khimiya, v. 21, 1951, 242) are reexamined. α- and β-thionaphthols (α- and β-I) were synthesized for research, α- and β-naphthyldecylsulfides (α- and β-II) and α- and β-naphthylcyclopentylsulfides (α- and β-III) synthesized for the first time. It was found that under these conditions α-I and β-I are converted to $C_{10}H_8$ and H_2S similarly to the thiophenols studied earlier the respective yields being 52 and 42%

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by weight of catalyst. As established previously (see UCh, zap. MGU, v.151, 1953, 263), in the case of mixed sulfides of the C_6H_5SR type (R being an alkyl or cycloalkyl), the bond between the sulfur and R is always ruptured. In the case of [illegible]-II, it was found that $C_{10}H_8$ and $C_{10}H_{21}SH$ are formed with further conversion of the latter to $C_{10}H_{20}$ and H_2S. [illegible]-III also decomposes in the same way, forming $C_{10}H_8$ and cyclopentanethiol with subsequent conversion of the latter to dicyclopentylsulfide and H_2S. [illegible]-III under these conditions decomposes to [illegible]-I, cyclopentene, $C_{10}H_8$ and H_2S. In the case of [illegible]-II, [illegible]-I, $C_{10}H_{21}SH$, a decene-decane fraction and H_2S were detected. Consequently the bond between the sulfur and the benzene ring in mixed sulfides is much more stable and was not ruptured in any of the cases examined. The bond between the sulfur and the $C_{10}H_8$ in the [illegible]-position is far less stable. The bond between the sulfur and the alkyl and naphthyl in the [illegible]-position is more stable than that between the sulfur and naphthene rings. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

SHESTOPALOV, P.I., inzh.; FOMIN, V.P., inzh.; FILATOVA, G.F., inzh.; GROMOV, I.V., nauchn.sotr.; STEPANOVA, I.N., red.

[Fishing in the Amur River] Rybolovstvo na Amure. Vladivostok, TSentr. biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1962. 103 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Amurskoye otdeleniye Tikhookeanskogo instituta rybnogo khozyaystva (for Gromov).

GONCHAROVA, A.B.; STEPANOVA, I.N.; SHILLING, V V.; SHALYUGINA, N.S.; POZHKOVA, V.G., kand. biologicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Growing cabbage without transplanting. Uch. zap. Ped. inst. Gerts. 239:143-146 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

STEPANOVA, I.S.

Eliminating the instability in the operation of deep well pump valves. Trudy AzNII DN no.6:87-98 '57. (MIRA 12:12)
(Valves)

STEPANOVA, I.S.

USSR/General Problems. A-

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 10, 1957, 33419

Author : Stepanova, I.S.
Inst :
Title : Industrial Experience for Students of the X grade.

Orig Pub : Khimiya v Shkole, 1957, No 1, 66-69.

Abstract : From the experience of the work in the chemical laboratory of the transformer plant on the topic "Corrosion prevention of metals by means of chemical and electrochemical treatment."

Card 1/1

AID P - 544

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 10/29

Author : Stepanova, I. S.

Title : Valve assembly for deep well pumps

Periodical : Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #7, 43-45, Jl 1954

Abstract : The operation of the ball valve of the Kostychenko deep well pump is briefly analysed, and a new design with two balls is proposed.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

RUSTAMOV, E.M.; STEPANOVA, I.S.; ISRAFILOV, A.M.

Use of nonmetallic materials in petroleum production machinery. Mash. i neft. obor. no. 12:29-31 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche nefti.

USSR/Chemistry - Cements for Metals 11 Jul 52
Carbinol Glue

"The Cementing of Metals with Carbinol Glue and the Inhibiting Action of Some of These Metals on the Process of Initiated Polymerization," A.Ya. Korolev, I. V. Stepanova, S. B. Isakova

DAN SSSR, Vol 85, No 2, pp 331-333

The effect of some metals on the polymerization of vinylethinyldimethylcarbinol was studied. The metals used were Zn, Ni, Cr, Sn, steel, dural, Pb, Cu, bronze, brass, Ag and Au. It was shown that Pb, and Cu and its alloys slow down the polymerization to a marked degree and that the ordinary

256T4

way of joining metal to metal us unsatisfactory. Satisfactory cementing of the above metals is accomplished after a preliminary thickening of the carbinol glue to a viscosity of 200-500 poises. Presented by Acad A. V. Topchiyev 26 Apr 52.

STEPANOVA, I.V.

Storage of primer 138. Sel'khozmashina no.11:30-31 N '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Paint)

STEPANOVA, I.V.; GOL'DMAN, M.M.

Quick-drying enamels for painting tractors and agricultural machinery. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. no.10:6-9 '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

(Painting, Industrial)

STEPANOVA, I.V.

Painting tractors. Standartizatsiia 25 no.9:49-51 S '61.
(MIRA 14:9)
(Tractors--Painting--Standards)

STEPANOVA, K. D.

Dissertation: "Meadows of the Southern Part of Sakhalin." Cand Biol Sci, Sakhalin Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Geologiya/ Geografiya, Moscow, Aug 54)

SO: SUM 393, 28 Feb 1955

STEPANOVA, K.D.; TOLMACHEV, A.I., redaktor; PLINER, V.A., redaktor; KIMARSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Meadows of the southern part of Sakhalin] Luga IUzhnoi chasti Sakhalina. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. 133 p. (Sakhalin--Pastures and meadows) (MLRA 8:12)

STEPANOVA, K.D.

Characteristics of the distribution of meadow vegetation on southern Sakhalin. Geog.sbor.no.8:64-75 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Sakhalin--Pastures and meadows)

STEPANOVA, K.D.; KOZHANOVA, N.I.

Characteristics of the distribution of herbaceous vegetation and soils in Sakhalin. Soob. Sakhal. kompl. nauch.-issl. inst. AN SSSR no.5:87-96 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Sakhalin--Crops and soils)

STEPANOVA, K.D.

Tenth, eleventh, and twelfth "Komarov lectures" at the Far Eastern branch of the Siberian Division of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Soob.DVFAN SSSR no.11:168-169 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(Biology--Congresses)

STEPANOVA, Klavdiya Dmitriyevna; TOLMACHEV, A.I., otv. red.; GOLOVNIN, M.I., red.izd-va; BOCHEVER, V.T., tekhn. red.

[Meadows on Sakhalin Island and problems of their improvement] Luga ostrova Sakhalina i voprosy ikh uluchsheniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 98 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Sakhalin—Pastures and meadows)

STEPANOVA, Klavdiya Dmitriyevna

[Poisonous plants of Sakhalin meadows] IAdovitye rasteniia lugov Sakhalina. IUzhno-Sakhalinsk, Sovetskii Sakhalin, 1955. 41 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Sakhalin--Poisonous plants)

STEPANOVA, Klavdiya Gavrilovna, doyarka; KHRAMOV, M., red.; ANNENKOV, V.N., uchenyy zootekhnik, retsenzent; POKHLEBKINA, M., tekhn. red.

[I am proud of my occupation] Gorzhus' svoei professiei. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1962. 39 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Deputat Ozerskogo sel'skogo Soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya, starshaya doyarka sovkhoza "Pravda" Moskovskoy oblasti (for Stepanova).

(Agricultural workers)

SHULYATEVA, I.P., SMOLINA, T.M.; STEPANOVA, A.I.

Effect of preparations derived from some Far Eastern and Siberian medicinal plants on the appetite of experimental animals. Mat. k izuch. zhen'. i drug. lek. rast. Dal'. Vost. no.5:253-256 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Blagoveshchenskiy meditsinskiy institut.

STEPANOVA, K.N.

New procedures in the laboratory diagnosis of epidemic hepatitis. Zdrav.Turk. 6 no.4:24-26 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Ashkhabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny (dir. - dotsent Ye.S.Popova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. Ye.Ya.Gleyberman). (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (COMPLEMENT FIXATION)

STEPANOVA, K. P., dotsent

Excretion of 17-ketosteroids in some diseases in infants. Pediatriia no.4:19-23 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(OSTEROIDS) (INFANTS—DISEASES)

PALLADINA, O.K., dekter bielegicheskikh nauk, professor; STEPANOVA, K.S.

Rapid method for determining the stability of fats and oils.
Masl.-zhir.prom.22 no.4:16-18 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Oils and fats, Edible)

PALLADINA, O.K., doktor biol. nauk; AMOSHKINA, A.A.; STEPANOVA, K.S.; BUKHMAN, N.D.; ZAPOL'SKAYA, N.A.

Formulas for margarine based on physiological needs. Masl.-zhir. prom. 24 no. 6:13-16 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov(for Palladina, Amoshkina, Stepanova). 2. LNISGI (for Bukhman, Zapol'skaya). (Margarine)

STEPANOVA, K.V.

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